

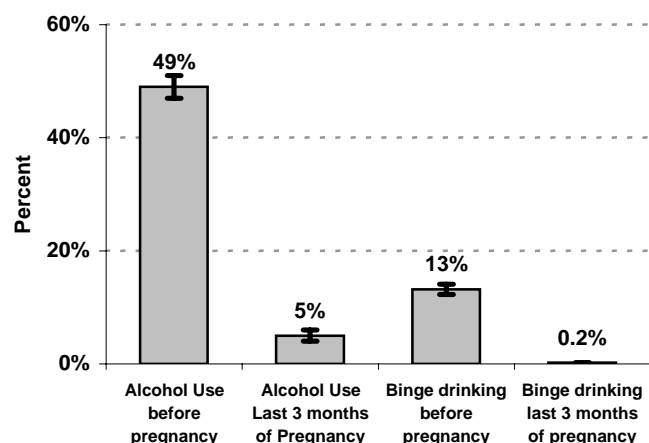
# Alcohol Use During Pregnancy

**Definition:** Self-reported data from the 1998-2000 Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) based on the average number of alcoholic drinks per week during the three months before the woman got pregnant and the last three months of their pregnancy. Alcohol use is defined as any drink of alcohol during the time in question while binge drinking was based on the woman responding that at least once she had 5 or more alcoholic drinks at one sitting.

## Key Findings

- ❖ Maternal prenatal alcohol exposure is one of the leading preventable causes of birth defects and developmental disabilities. Fetuses exposed to alcohol can develop a wide range of disorders from subtle effects of I.Q. to severe mental retardation. There is no safe amount of alcohol, nor a safe time, that a woman can drink while pregnant.
- ❖ From 1998 - 2000, an estimated 49% of new mothers reported drinking alcohol during the three months before becoming pregnant, and 5% reported drinking alcohol during their third trimester of pregnancy.<sup>1</sup>
- ❖ While the largest percentage (~56%) of pre-pregnancy drinkers were women ages 35 and older, about one-third of women who were under age 20 at childbirth reported drinking prior to pregnancy.<sup>1</sup>
- ❖ An estimated 13% of new mothers reported binge drinking during the 3 months before they got pregnant while less than 1% reported binge drinking the last 3 months of pregnancy.<sup>1</sup>
- ❖ Women who intended to become pregnant were significantly less likely to binge drink before they became pregnant than women who did not intend to become pregnant.<sup>1,a</sup>
- ❖ Asian mothers were significantly less likely to report drinking before and during pregnancy than non-Hispanics.<sup>1</sup>
- ❖ Non-Medicaid women were significantly more likely to report drinking before pregnancy than Medicaid women or Grant Recipients.
- ❖ Women with four or more years of college education were the most likely to report drinking during 3rd trimester (~8%). There was no difference in reported binge drinking during the third trimester by mother's educational status. (Data not shown).<sup>1,a</sup>
- ❖ The Healthy People 2010 objective is for at least 94% of pregnant women to abstain from alcohol and 100% to abstain from binge drinking during pregnancy.<sup>2</sup>

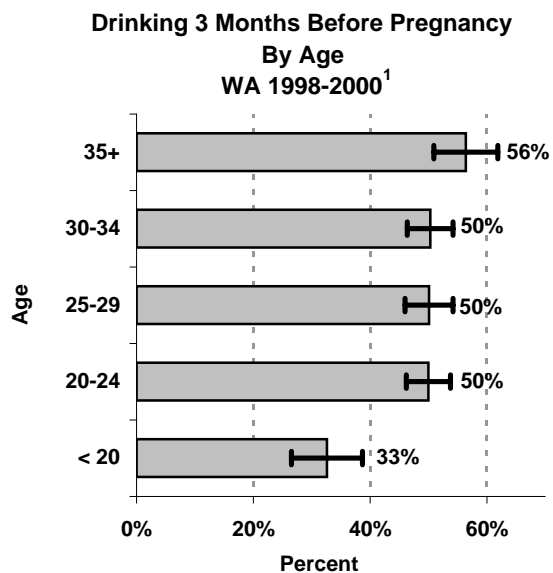
Alcohol Use Before and During Pregnancy  
WA Prams 1998-2000<sup>1</sup>



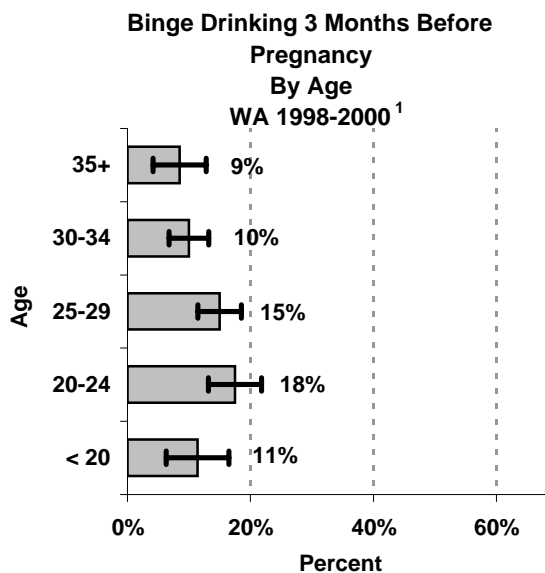
## Alcohol Use During Pregnancy (cont.)

### Alcohol Use in Pregnancy By Maternal Age

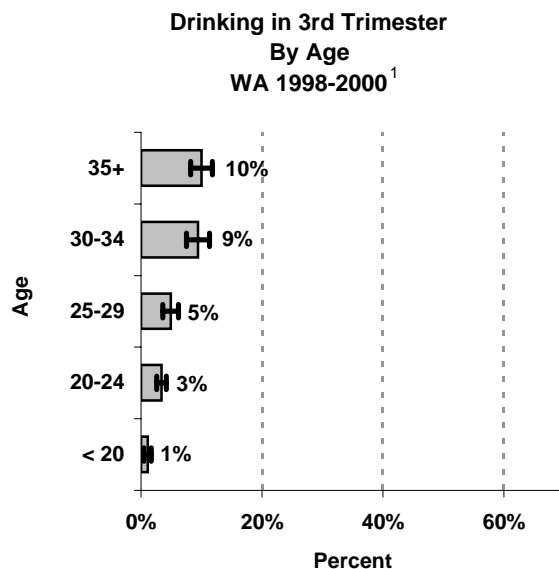
#### Drinking Before Pregnancy



#### Binge Drinking



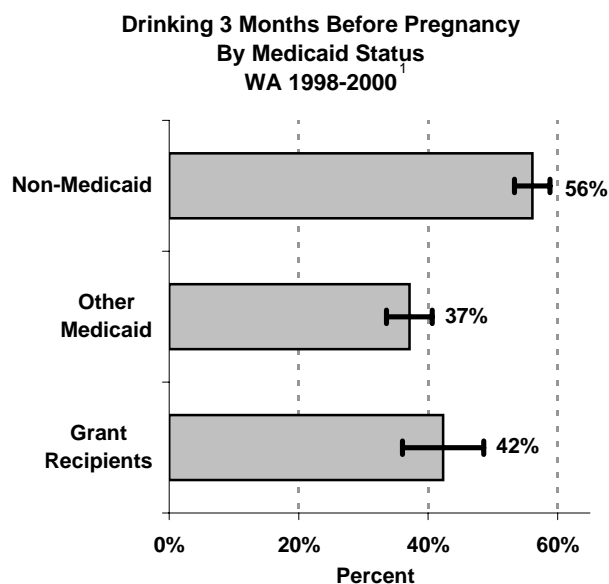
#### Third Trimester



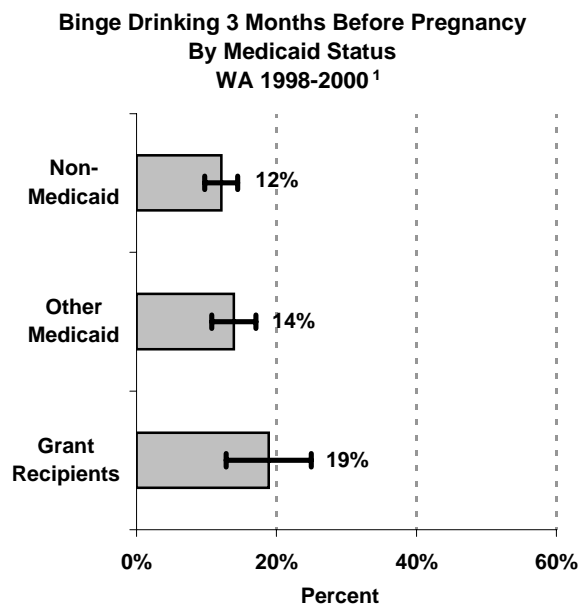
## Alcohol Use During Pregnancy (cont.)

### Alcohol Use in Pregnancy By Medicaid Status<sup>\*,b</sup>

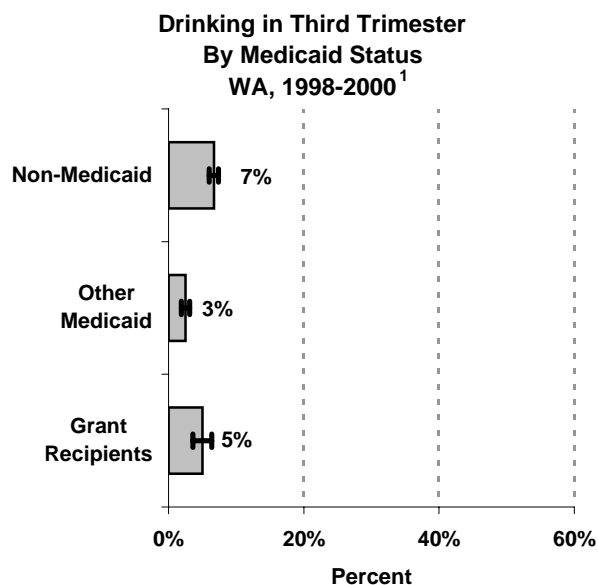
#### Drinking Before Pregnancy



#### Binge Drinking



#### Third Trimester

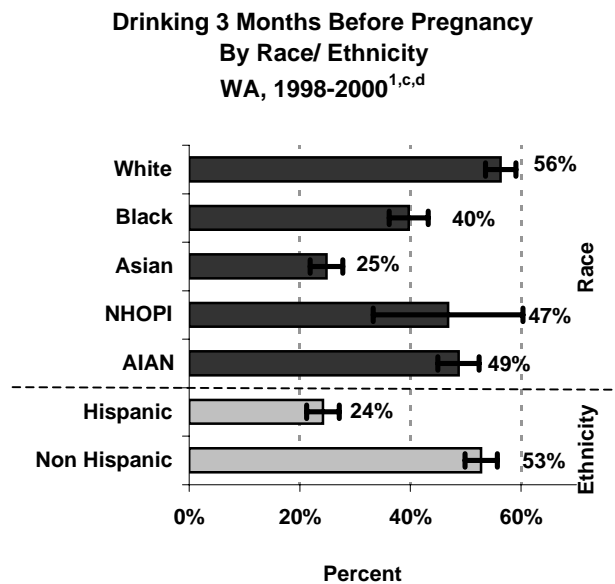


<sup>\*</sup>Medicaid women had either prenatal care or delivery paid by Medicaid. Medicaid women include those who are very low income and receive cash assistance (TANF) in addition to Medicaid [**Grant Recipients**] and those who receive Medicaid with no cash assistance [**Other Medicaid**].

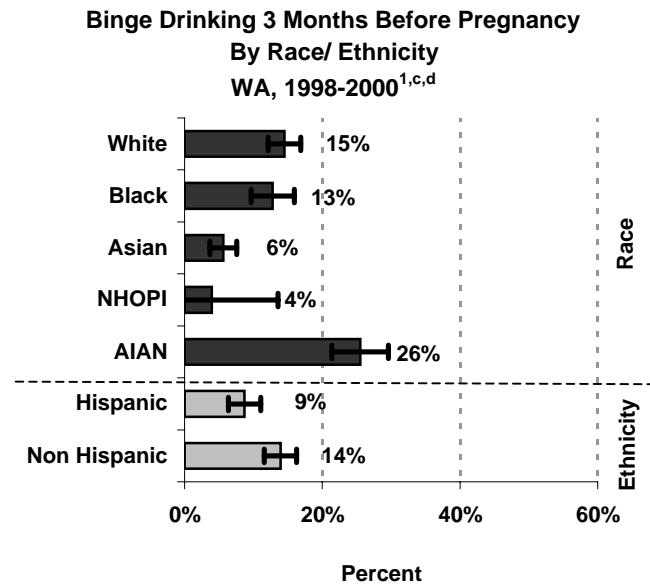
## Alcohol Use During Pregnancy (cont.)

### Alcohol Use in Pregnancy By Race and Ethnicity

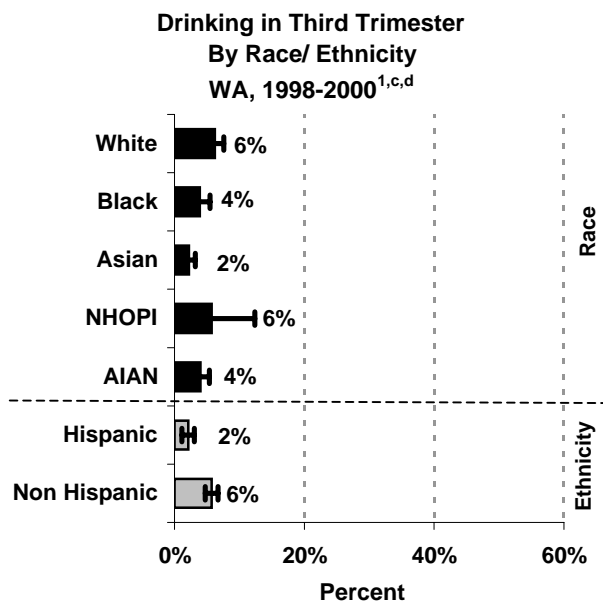
#### Drinking Before Pregnancy



#### Binge Drinking



#### Third Trimester



#### Data Sources

- 1 Washington Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS), 1998-2000.
- 2 Department of Health and Human Services (US). Healthy People 2010: Understanding and Improving Health. 2nd edition. Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office; November 2000.

#### Endnotes

- a Significance is based on 95% Confidence Intervals.
- b The source for the Medicaid designations used in PRAMS is the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, First Steps Database.
- c AIAN - American Indian Alaskan Native
- d NHOPI- Native Hawaiian Other Pacific Islander